

1 41389-65 EPP(c)/EPP(n)-2/ENG(j)/ENA(h)/ENP(j)/ENA(c)/ENI(m)/T/ENA(1) Pc-4/
Pr-4/Pu-4/Pab GG/RM
ACCESSION NR: AR5009697 UR/0058/65/000/002/EO28/EO28

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Fizika, Abs. 28205

AUTHORS: Nazkullayev, B. N.; Karimov, S. N.

TITLE: Effect of Gamma irradiation on the temperature-time dependence of polymer strength

CITED SOURCE: Dokl. AN TadzhSSR, v. 7, no. 7, 1964, 12-17

TOPIC TAGS: Gamma irradiation, radiation dose, integral dose, polymer strength, nitrocellulose, polystyrene, polycaprolactame

TRANSLATION: When the integral radiation dose is varied from 0 to 2×10^8 r and the test temperature is varied from -196 to +140°C, the relation obtained for original and irradiated samples of nitrocellulose, oriented polystyrene, and polycaprolactame is $\sigma = \sigma_0 \exp[(u_0 - \gamma\sigma)/kT]$. The values of u_0 and γ depend on the radiation dose.

SUB CODE: OU, HP

ENCL: 00

CC
Card 1/1

HARBEV, Sh. N., Aspirant, Chair of Pathoanatomy

"Histomorphology of Dermal Leishmaniasis of the Primary Borovik City
Type in Various Clinical Forms." Cand Med Sci, Turkmen State Medical
Inst named I. V. Stalin, 30 Sep 54. (TI, 21 Sep 54)

SO: Sum 432, 29 Mar 55

KARIMOV, Sh.M.; ERESHOV, M.E.

Development of cutaneous leishmaniosis into skin cancer. Izv.AN
Turk.SSR no.3:86-87 '55. (MLRA 9:5)

1. Turkmenskiy gosdarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut imeni I.V.
Stalina.

(LEISHMANIOSIS)

KARIMOV, Sh.M. (Ashkhabad)

Morphology of clinical forms of Borovskiy's diseases (cutaneous leishmaniasis) type I. Arkh.pat. 18 no.8:49-52 '56. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - zasluzhennyy deyatel' nauki TSSR prof. O.Ya.Rezhasbek) Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(LEISHMANIASIS, CUTANEOUS, pathology,
(Rus))

KARIMOV, Sh.M.; ^YERNSHEV, M.E.

On the problem of a tuberculoid form of leishmaniasis. Vest. ven. i
derm. 30 no. 4: 57-58 J1-Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Iz kafedr patologicheskoy anatomii i kozhno-venericheskikh
bolezney Turkemskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ASHKHABAD--LEISHMANIASIS)

KARIMOV, Sh.M.; ERSHOV, M.E.

Consecutive granulomae in leishmaniasis. Vest.von. i derm. 30 no.5:
54 S-0 '56. (MLRA 9:12)
(LEISHMANIASIS)

KARIMOV, Sh.M.; KENIG, E.E.

Atypical forms of lymphogranulomatosis. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.1:
38-41 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. O.Ya.
Rezhabek) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo insti-
tuta im. I.V.Stalina.
(HODGKIN'S DISEASE) (INTESTINES--DISEASES)

KARIMOV, Sh.M., kand.med.nauk

Malignant mesothelioma of the pleura. Zdrav.Turk. 2 no.3:40-41 My-Je '58. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. O.Ya. Rezhabek) Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.Stalina.
(PLEURA--CANCER)

KARIMOV, Sh.M.

~~Rare~~ case of bilateral ureteral obstruction by calculi in a child
one year and four months old. *Pediatria* 36 no.10:78-79 0 '58
(MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii Turkmenskogo meditsinskogo
instituta.

(CALCULI, URINARY)
(URETERS---OBSTRUCTION)
(INFANTS---DISEASES)

KORNIYENKO, Z.P. (Koneva); BELOVA, Ye.M.; KARIMOV, Sh.M.; ANNAVELIYEV, O.A.

On visceral leishmaniasis in dogs in Ashkhabad. Med.paraz.i paraz.
bcl. 37 no.5:609 S-0 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Iz Turkmenskogo sel'skokhozyaystvennogo instituta imeni M.I.
Kalinina, Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny Turk-
menskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni I.V. Stalina.
(LEISHMANIASIS VISCERAL epidemiol.)

KARIMOV, Sh.M.; MESHCHERINA, Ye.M.

Connection of leishmaniasis in dogs with human leishmaniasis.
Zdrav. Turk. 4 no.4:21-24 Jl-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy anatomii (zav. - prof. O.Ya.Rezhabek)
Turkmenskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta im. I.V.
Stalina i Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. -
dotsent Ye.S. Popova). (DELHI BOIL)

KORNIYENKO, Z.P.; BELOVA, Ye.M.; KARIMOV, Sh.M.

Study of visceral leishmaniasis in Ashkhabad dogs. Vop.kraev.
paraz.Turk.SSR 3:161-167 '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni M.I.Kalinina, Institut
epidemiologii i gigiyeny, Ashkhabad i Meditsinskiy institut,
Ashkhabad.

(ASHKHABAD--LEISHMANIASIS) (ASHKHABAD--DOGS--DISEASES AND PESTS)

KARIMOV, Sh.S.

Calculation of complex frame systems. Sbor. nauch. trud. NI
po stroi. ASIA no. 4:19-32 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

ARIFBOZHAYEV, S.M.; DOLININ, I.M.

Using electronic digital computers in determining the frequencies and shapes of natural vibrations of frames with concentrated masses. Izv. AN Vuzov SSR. Ser. tekhn. nauk 7 no.3:36-44 1964. (MIKAS 17:11)

1. Institut mekhaniki i vychislitel'noy teorii AN SSSR.

ILATOV, T., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Residual soil of
the ancient alluvial Farys-darj⁵ye plain." Tashkent, 1950. 20 pp
(Acad of Sci UzSSR. Inst of Soil Science) 150 copies
(P, 22-50, 127)

- 20 -

GENUSOV, A.Z.; KARIMOV, T.K.; GORBUNOV, B.V., kand.geologo-mineralog.
nauk, otv.red.; CHAYKA, G.V., red.izd-va; SHARIKOVA, V.P.,
tekhn.red.

[Soil formation on old alluvial plains of Central Asia] O raz-
vitií pochvennogo pokrova na drevnealluvial'nykh ravninakh
Srednei Azii. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1958.
134 p. (MIRA 12:9)
(Soviet Central Asia---Soil formation)

MAMYSHEV, T.I., inzh. (Tashkent); CHELNOKOVA, K.I., inzh. (Tashkent);
KARIMOV, T.Kh., inzh. (Tashkent)

Standard hoisting mechanisms for gates of hydraulic structures.
Gidr. i mel. 14 no.6:19-29 Je '62. (MIRA 15:9)
(Sluice gates) (Automatic control)

KARIMOV, U.

Producers of fats. Izobr. i rats. no. 3:42 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Predsedatel' Uzbekskogo respublikanskogo soveta Vsesoyuznogo
obshchestva izobretateley i ratsionalizatorov.
(Oils and fats)

GARTMAN, Valentin Aleksandrovich; KARIMOV, Ubaydulla Aliyevich;
SAPEL'NIKOV, Ivan Alekseyevich; SHLIFER, David Grigor'yevich;
BICHEROVA, A., red.

[Pocke. handbook for the inventor and innovator] Karman'yi
spravochnik izobretatelia i ratsionalizatora. Tashkent,
Izd-vo "Uzbekistan," 1965. 150 p. (MIRA 18:8)

KARIMOV, H. I.; YUNUSOV, S.Yu., akademik, otvetstvennyy redaktor;
LYUBECHANSKAYA, N.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; SHEPEL'KOV, A.T.,
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[An unknown work by al-Razi, "The Book of the Secret of Secrets."
Neizvestnoe sochinenie ar-Razi "Kniga tainy tain." Tashkent, Izd-vo
Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR, 1957. 190 p. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Akademiya nauk UzSSR (for Yunusov)
(Muhammad Ibn Zakariya, Abu Bakr, al-Razi, 10th cent.)
(Alchemy)

ABU ALI IBN SINA (AVICENNA) [deceased]; SAL'YE, M.A., kand.filol.nauk, starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik [translator]; TERNOVSKIY, V.N., prof., akademik, otv.red.; PETROV, B.D., kand.med.nauk, red.; ASKAROV, A.A., red.; KARIMOV, U.I., kand.filol.nauk, red.; AZIMDZHANOVA, S.A., kand.istor.nauk, red.; ARENDS, A.K., kand.filol.nauk, red.; DZHUMAYEV, V.K., kand.med.nauk; RASULEV, A., starshiy.nauchnyy sotrudnik; MIL'MAN, Z.A., red.; GOR'KOVAYA, Z.P., tekhn.red.

[Canon of medical science] Kanon vrachebnoi nauki. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Book 4. 1960. 767 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut vostokovedeniya AN UzSSR (for Sal'ye). 2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Ternovskiy). 3. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy istorii meditsiny Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Petrov).
4. Zaveduyushchiy laboratoriyey Instituta krayevoy meditsiny, chlen-korrespondent AN UzSSR (for Askarov).

(MEDICINE, ARABIC)

ABU ALI IBN SINA (AVICENNA) [deceased]; KARIMOV, U.I., kand.filolog. nauk [translator]; TERNOVSKIY, V.H., prof., akademik, otv.red.; ARENDS, A.K., kand.filolog.nauk, otv.red.; PETROV, B.D., kand.med. nauk, red.; AZIMDZHANOVA, S.A., kand.istor.nauk, red.; ASKAROV, A.A., red.; DZHUMAYEV, V.K., kand.med.nauk, red.; KARASIK, V.M., red.; RASULEV, A., starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik, red.; MIL'MAN, Z.A., red.; BABAKHANOVA, A.G., tekhn.red.

[Canon of medical science] Kanon vrachebnoi nauki. Tashkent, Izd-vo Akad.nauk Uzbekskoi SSR. Book 5. 1960. 329 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

1. Zaveduyushchiy otделom nauchnogo opisaniya i katalogizatsii rukopisey Instituta vostokovedeniya Akademii nauk UzSSR (for Karimov).
2. Akademiya meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Ternovskiy).
3. Zaveduyushchiy otделom izucheniya i publikatsii rukopisnykh pamyatnikov Instituta vostokovedeniya AN UzSSR (for Arends).
4. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy istorii meditsiny Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta (for Petrov).
5. Chlen-korrespondent AN UzSSR (for Askarov).
6. Deyatvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Karasik).
7. Institut vostokovedeniya AN UzSSR (for Rasulev).

(MEDICINE, ARABIC)

NASRITDINOV, Kh.N.; KARIMOV, V.A.; KAMILOV, I.K.

Effect of some new alkaloids of the 1-methyl-pyrrolizine series
on the coronary blood flow in a dog. Farm. alk. no.1:263-267'62.
(MIRA 16:9)

(HELIOTRIDANE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(BLOOD--CIRCULATION)

KARIMOV, V.A.

Effect of the alkaloid loline on the action of barbamil and chloral hydrate. Trudy Inst. kraev. eksper. med. no.3:70-74 '61.

(MIRA 15:5)

(LOLINE)

(BARBAMIL)

(CHLORAL)

KARIMOV, V.A.

Pharmacology of the new alkaloid loliine. Trudy Inst. kraev. eksper.
med. no.3:75--80 '61. (MIRA 15:5)
(LOLIINE)

KARIMOV, V.A.

Pharmacology of a new alkaloid rinderin. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:78-81
F '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Iz laboratorii farmakologii i khimioterapii (zav. -- dotsent I.K.
Kamilov) Instituta khimii rastitel'nykh veshchestv AN UzSSR.
(ALKALOIDS)

KARIMOV, V.A.; KAMILOV, I.K.

Pharmacology of n-benzoyl-loline methiodide (lioline IMNB).
Farm. alk. no.1;227-236'62. (MIRA 16:9)
(LOLINE)

KARIMOV, V.A.; KAMILLOV, I.K.

Parmacology of loline dihydrochloride. Farm.alk. no.1:
237-252'62. (MIRA 16:9)
(LOLINE)

L 36519-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003821

S/0242/64/000/011/0006/0009

AUTHOR: Karimov, V. A.; Makhsumov, M. N.

TITLE: Effect of chlorine-beta-chlorine rinderine ethylate on the central nervous system

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 11, 1964, 6-9

TOPIC TAGS: drug effect, chlorine-beta-chlorine rinderine ethylate, central nervous system, peripheral nervous system, mouse, rabbit, brain, bioelectric activity

ABSTRACT: In an earlier study the authors found that chlorine-beta-chlorine rinderine ethylate [Abstracter's note: Rinderine is transliterated directly from the Russian.] has certain parasympathomimetic properties. The present study investigates the effect of the preparation on the CNS and peripheral nervous system of mice and rabbits in three experimental series: 1) effect on peripheral activity using the orientation reaction, 2) combined effect of the preparation with a sedative (chloral hydrate, barbamy), and 3) effect on bioelectric activity of the brain. In the first series

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L 36519-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003821

the preparation was found to produce an inhibiting effect on motor activity with the degree of inhibition dependent on dose; thus, a 25 mg/kg dose produced only slight inhibition of movement and 50-100 mg/kg doses sharply inhibited movement. In the second series 25-75 mg/kg doses of the preparation combined with chloral hydrate significantly intensified the sedative effect of the latter; 25-50 mg/kg doses of the preparation combined with 50 mg/kg barbamyd did not prolong the sedative effect of the latter, but did with increase of the barbamyd dose to 75 mg/kg. In the third series the preparation depressed the bioelectric activity of the cerebral cortex. On the basis of earlier and present findings, it appears that chlorine-beta-chlorine rinderine ethylate has a wide range of pharmacological effects which are expressed more strongly in the peripheral nervous system than the CNS. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: Otdel vostochnoy meditsiny Uzbekskogo instituta krayevoy meditsiny AMN SSSR (Eastern Medicine Section, Uzbek Institute of Regional Medicine, AMN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 26Aug63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: IS

NR REP SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

L 15815-66 EWT(1) RO

ACC NR: AP6003475

SOURCE CODE: 0242/65/000/008/0063/0066

AUTHOR: Karimov, V. A.; Makhsumov, M. N.

ORG: Uzbek Institute of Regional Medicine, AMN SSSR (Uzbekskiy institut krayevoy meditsiny AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Pharmacology of the chloro- β -chloroethylate of retronekanol

SOURCE: Meditsinskiy zhurnal Uzbekistana, no. 8, 1965, 63-66

TOPIC TAGS: pharmaceutical, pharmacology, nervous system drug, alkaloid

ABSTRACT: Findings from tests of chloro- β -chloroethylate of retronekanol on mice, rats, cats, and rabbits are presented. The chloro- β -chloroethylate of retronekanol was first synthesized in 1962 by Akramov and Kiyamutdinova. The general effects of the alkaloid on mice (55-60 mg/kg) were initial restlessness followed by prostration, increasingly labored breathing and finally death in 10-12 minutes. The same effect in rats could only be produced with doses of 150-175 mg/kg. In small doses (0.1-20 mg/kg) the compound had a pronounced hypotensive activity in cats, the duration and insensivity of the effect increasing with increased dosage. Electrical

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L 15815-66

ACC NR: AP6003475

stimulation of the exposed vagus nerve of cats showed that the compound exerts its hypotensive effect by blocking the vagal ganglion. This conclusion was further supported by the results of electrical stimulation of the preganglionic fibers of the sympathetic bundle of the neck. This does not exclude the participation of the central nervous system in the mechanism of action. Further studies revealed that the alkaloid has a curarelike effect on the nerve-muscle junction which may explain its general toxicity for animals. The compound has an inhibitory effect on peristalsis, reduces contracture (spasm) and is capable of preventing its development in excised portions of rabbit small intestine. The authors feel that these data can serve as the basis for further study of this preparation since they indicate it has a beneficial effect on the cardiovascular system.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 03Nov63/ ORIG REF: 000/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *gc*

KARIMOV, V. Kh.
VINARSKIY, M.S.; KARIMOV, V. Kh.

Extending the drilling interval in water. Neft.khoz. 33 no.3:28
Mr '55. (Oil well drilling) (MLRA 8:6)

14(5)

SOV/93-58-12-4/16

AUTHOR: Vadetskiy, Yu. V., Karimov, V.Kh., Grigor'yev, M.N., Ivanov, V.P.,
Il'yasov, Ye.P.

TITLE: New Methods for the Elimination of Intense Flushing Fluid Absorption
in Drilling (Novyye metody likvidatsii intensivnogo pogloshcheniya
promyvochnoy zhidkosti pri burenii skvazhin)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 12, pp 20-26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The Tatar oil workers in cooperation with the VNIIBT and TatNII Institutes developed successful methods for the elimination of intense flushing fluid absorption in drilling [Ref 1,2,3]. It was determined experimentally that a permeable stratum is best shut off by plugging the channels near the bore of the well and in the case of several permeable formations by plugging the lower stratum first and maintaining a dynamic balance in the well [Ref 4]. This is shown in the case of the Romashkino Oilfield (Fig 1). The negative effect of the upper strata on the cementing process can be minimized by withdrawing the fluid from the well after pumping in the cement slurry. The fluid can be removed either by air lift or by bailing. The calculations for the air lift [Ref

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New Methods for the Elimination (Cont.)

SOV/93-58*12-4/16

3,5,6] are made in seven steps, including the verification of the through-put of the air lift by means of Melikov's formula

$q_{maks} = 13.4 F \frac{h^m}{L} \sqrt{d - 1.45 F w_s} \text{ [m}^3/\text{sec]}$, where q_{maks} is the maximum fluid through-put of the air lift, F - the area of the cross section of the annular space, in sq m, L - the distance from the mouth of the well to the coupling,

L_{dyn} - the depth of the coupling below the dynamic level, created during the operation of KSE-M compressors, d - the reduced diameter of the annular cross section, and w_s - the air velocity. The calculations are simplified by using special Tables 1-3. The bailing process is employed under the following conditions,

expressed by $q \ll \frac{60V}{t_{sr}} \text{ [m}^3/\text{hr]}$ and $T \ll \frac{t_{sr}}{60} \frac{H}{l_{sr}}$, where q is the fluid requiring bailing, V - the inside area of one drilling line, in m^3 , t_{sr} - the average time for lifting one drilling line, in minutes, T - the initial setting of the slurry, in hours, H - the depth at which the end of the drill pipe is set, and l_{sr} - the average length of the drilling line. These formulas were applied to a well drilled by a 6" EBSH rig. The Petroleum Institute of the

Card 2/3

New Methods for the Elimination (Cont.)

SOV/93-58-12-4/16

Academy of Sciences USSR determined experimentally that strata of extreme permeability and subject to caving can be shut off with the aid of auxiliary casing strings called "letuchki" (Fig 2). The above techniques for the elimination of flushing fluid absorption in drilling were successfully adopted by the Tatburneft' Trust. They conclude that the techniques for the elimination of fluid absorption must be adapted to the absorption intensity, that when permeability exceeds 100 cu m/hr the stratum be plugged with cement and a dynamic level maintained in the well, and that in cases of extreme permeability and cavitation the strata be shut off with auxiliary casing or bypassed by drilling new bore holes. There are 2 figures, 3 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

Card 3/3

1 41830-65 EMT(1)/EWA(J)/EMT(m)/ENF(J)/T/EWA(b)-2 Pc-1 RM/JK

ACCESSION NR: AP5009034

S/0296/64/000/006/0060/0062

AUTHOR: Karimov, Yu.

TITLE: Effect of defoliants on the yield and quality of cotton fiber in Northern Turkmenistan

SOURCE: AN TurkmSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya biologicheskikh nauk, no. 6, 1964, 60-62

TOPIC TAGS: defoliant agent, cotton textile, magnesium compound, calcium inorganic compound, calcium cyanamide, agriculture

ABSTRACT: The best time to defoliate the 108-F variety of cotton in Northern Turkmenistan is when bolls of the 2nd to 3rd sympodia are 50 to 65 days old. To preserve the maximum yield during defoliation, weak defoliants (calcium cyanamide, free cyanamide, etc.) should be used during the first part of September. Applied at the right time and in the right way, these agents neither reduce the yield of raw cotton nor impair the quality of the fiber. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Tashauzakaya opytnaya sel'khozyaystvennaya stantsiya (Tashauz Experimental Agricultural Station)

Card 1/2

L 41830-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5009034

SUBMITTED: 21Dec63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, LS

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 000

Card

2/2

89196

24.7900 1144.130-1160
5.4130 1273.1242, 1043

S/056/61/040/001/001/037
B102/B204

AUTHORS: Karimov, Yu. S. and Shchegolev, I. F.

TITLE: Hyperfine interaction in the diphenyl picryl hydrazyl molecule

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40,
no. 1, 1961, 3-9

TEXT: The interaction between nuclei and unpaired electrons in the molecules of free radicals has repeatedly been studied, but, above all, via electron paramagnetic resonance, although in this way less exact results are obtained than by the nuclear resonance method. The free radical diphenyl picryl hydrazyl acts as a standard substance in electron paramagnetic spectroscopy; using this radical, the authors studied the proton resonance line structure in connection with the interaction between unpaired electrons and protons, and, in the present paper, they give a report on the results obtained. The studies were carried out with two polycrystalline specimens; one came from A. Ye. Arbuzov's laboratory, and the other from France, placed at the author's disposal by V. M. Chibrykin. Proton resonance was recorded by a regenerative detector and, after amplification and synchronous detection.

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Hyperfine interaction in the ...

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B102/B204

tion, by a recording potentiometer of the type ЭПП-09 (EPP-09). Measurements were carried out with a magnetic field of 935 oe (generated by a permanent magnet); measurements were carried out also at higher field strengths (electromagnetically generated, 2000 oe and more). The modulation frequency was 30 cps, the modulation depth, ~ 1.5 oe; the time constant of the phase detector was 10 sec. Measurements are graphically shown: Fig. 2 shows the typical curves recorded in a field of 935 oe at 4.2, 2.5, and 1.55°K; Fig. 3 shows the integral proton resonance curves at 935 oe and different temperatures. Similar curves were obtained at 2000 oe. This shows that the proton spectrum consists of four components: one of them has the position of the unshifted proton line, one is shifted toward lower frequencies, and two toward higher frequencies. The width of the central line is practically independent of H/T , whereas the lateral lines increase with growing H/T . Another diagram shows that the shift $\Delta\nu$ is a linear function of H/T , which indicates that $\Delta\nu$ is due to the paramagnetism of the unpaired electrons. The numerical values of the lateral line intensities are (with an error of 15-20%) given in the table. The relative intensity of the lateral lines is independent of temperature (given H -value), but quickly decreases with growing H (to about 2000 oe); with a further increase up to 5000 oe it decreases.

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Hyperfine interaction in the ...

S/056/61/040/001/001/037
B102/B204

creases less quickly. At 5000 oe, such measurements were carried out at 77°K; here, the resonance line was asymmetric, and the lateral lines were weak, but more intense than at helium temperature (with the same field). The ratio between the intensities of the individual lines at 935 oe is 1:2:3:11, and at 2000 oe, it is 1:2:3:25. In agreement with theoretical considerations, the two protons of the picryl group may be ascribed to line No. 1 (I_1), the four of the m-phenyl group to line No. 2 (I_2), and the six of the o- and p-phenyl groups to line No. 3 (I_3). The intensity of the central line can, as is argued, only partly be ascribed to the existence of nonmagnetic impurities; their occurrence is unexpected, and their origin cannot be explained. The authors thank Academician P. L. Kapitza for his interest, and A. S. Borovik-Romanov for discussions. There are 5 figures, 2 tables, and 11 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 10 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: June 22, 1960

Card 3/63

24702

24.7900

S/056/61/040/005/002/019
B102/B201

AUTHORS: Karimov, Yu. S., Shchegolev, I. F.

TITLE: Nuclear resonance of Sn^{119} in metallic tin

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 40,
no. 5, 1961, 1289 - 1292

TEXT: The authors studied the problem of the anomalous line width of nuclear magnetic resonance and of line asymmetry in metallic tin to check the explanation of this effect given by Bloembergen and Rowland (Acta Metallurgica, 1, 731, 1953); these authors believed the cause to be an anisotropy of the Knight shift in metallic tin. For the purpose of separately determining the part occupied by absorption in the line width, the authors of the present paper measured the second moment of the Sn^{119} absorption line as a function of the outer magnetic field. A nuclear-resonance spectrometer (cf. ZhETF, 40, 3, 1961) was employed for the task at liquid-helium temperatures. Measurements were made on two specimens, one of which had a grain size of 10 - 35 μ , and the other had a grain size of 2 - 3 μ (i. e., the order of magnitude of the skin depth). Resonance Card 1/5

Nuclear resonance of Sn^{119} ...

24702
S/056/61/040/005/002/019
B102/B201

absorption is dependent both on χ' and on χ'' (nuclear susceptibility $\chi = \chi' + i\chi''$), in metallic fine-disperse samples on $a\chi' + b\chi''$, where a/b is dependent upon the ratio of particle size to skin depth, and with growing grain size tends toward unity. The authors show that there must be at least one effect that reduces the influence of χ' upon the form of the resonance lines. Fig. 1 presents the absorption lines in metallic Sn^{119} for two different magnetic fields, and the curves show the integral line form. The second moment $\overline{\Delta\nu^2}$ is a function of H^2 : $\overline{\Delta\nu^2} = kH^2 + \overline{\Delta\nu_0^2}$. The Knight shift is proportional to H . Hence, the part of the second moment due to the anisotropy of the Knight shift must be proportional to H^2 . For white tetragonally crystallizing tin, $\overline{\Delta\nu_{\text{anis}}^2} = (1/45\pi^2)\gamma^2\delta^2 H^2$, where $\delta = (\nu_{\parallel} - \nu_{\perp})/\nu_0$ expresses the anisotropy of the Knight shift; γ is the nuclear gyromagnetic ratio, ν_{\parallel} and ν_{\perp} are the resonant frequencies of

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Nuclear resonance of Sn¹¹⁹...

Sn¹¹⁹ in an H field being parallel or perpendicular to the tetragonal axis, respectively. If the anisotropy of the Knight shift is taken to be the only cause of the field dependence of the second moment,

$$k = (1/45\pi^2) \delta^2 \delta^2. \text{ According to the measurements, } \delta = (1.0 \pm 0.1) \cdot 10^{-3}.$$

For $\Delta \nu_0^2$ $1.2 \pm 0.2 (\text{kc/sec})^2$ is obtained; for tin in natural isotopic composition the second moment is, however (due to dipole interaction) only $0.15 (\text{kc/sec})^2$. This difference may be explained by taking into account the contribution to the second moment due to the exchange interaction between the Sn nuclei in the metal (cf. Ref. 8). $A = 2.5 \text{ kc/sec}$ is obtained for the constant of the indirect exchange interaction between adjoining nuclei. The authors thank Academician P. L. Kapitza for his interest in the work, A. S. Borovik-Romanov for discussions, and N. N. Mikhaylov for assistance.

There are 2 figures and 8 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 8 non-Soviet-bloc. The three most important references to English-language publications read as follows: Ref. 4: A. L. Schawlow, G. E. Devlin. Phys. Rev. 113,

Card 3/5

24702

S/056/61/040/005/002/019
B102/B201

Nuclear resonance of Sn^{119} ...

120, 1959; Ref. 7: N. Bloembergen, T. Rowland. Phys. Rev. 97, 1679,
1955; Ref. 8: M. A. Ruderman, C. Kittel. Phys. Rev. 96, 99, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute
of Physical Problems, Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 16, 1960

Card 4/5

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29.12.00

1740
S/020/62/146/006/015/016
B107/B186

AUTHORS: Karimov, Yu. S., Shchegolev, I. F.

TITLE: Magnetic properties of ferrocene polymers

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Doklady, v. 146, no. 6, 1962, 1370-1371

TEXT: As reported in previous papers, electron paramagnetic resonance was detected in polyethane polyferrocenes and linear polyferrocenylenes (A. N. Nesmeyanov, V. O. Korshak et al., DAN, v. 137, 1370 (1961); A. N. Nesmeyanov, A. M. Rubinshteyn et al., DAN, v. 138, 125 (1961)). In the present paper, the magnetic susceptibility of the same types of ferrocene polymers was determined for temperatures of 295 - 1.35°K and field strengths of 0-13 koe (Figs. 1 and 2). The number of uncompensated spin momenta was, however, incompatible both with the number of molecules and with the number of links per molecule. As the magnetic effects were assumed to be due to impurities, great care was exercised in obtaining samples of high purity. The polyethane polyferrocene samples were supplied by A. N. Nesmeyanov, N. S. Kochetkova, R. B. Materikova, and the linear polyferrocenylenes were prepared by A. N. Nesmeyanov, V. A. Sazonova, N. V. Drozd et al.

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012572

S/0056/64/046/001/0399/0400

AUTHORS: Karimov, Yu. S.; Shchegolev, I. F.

TITLE: Investigation of the magnetic properties of dibenzenechromium and ditoluenechromium iodides at very low temperatures

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 399-400

TOPIC TAGS: dibenzenechromium iodide, ditoluenechromium iodide, magnetic properties, low temperature magnetic properties, magnetic susceptibility, unpaired electron proton interaction, Curie Weiss constant, proton resonance, antiferromagnetic transition, antiferromagnetic material, adiabatic demagnetization cooling

ABSTRACT: Earlier magnetic susceptibility measurements by the authors (with V. M. Chibrikin, J. Phys. Chem. Sol. v. 24, no. 12, 1963) are extended into the temperature range from 0.1 to 1.5K by constructing apparatus for the observation of proton resonance in

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012572

this range. Very low temperatures were obtained by adiabatic demagnetization of iron-ammonium alum. The apparatus is briefly described. The temperature was determined from the susceptibility of the paramagnetic salt, and a control experiment showed that the sample and salt temperatures were the same within the experimental error (+5%). On cooling from 1.5 to 0.75K the proton absorption line of the dibenzenechromium iodide (DBC) cation exhibited no anomalies but disappeared suddenly at $(0.75 \pm 0.03)\text{K}$. A similar disappearance was observed for ditoluenechromium iodide (DTC) at $(0.33 \pm 0.03)\text{K}$. Although the negative sign of the Curie-Weiss constant and the simple crystal structure of both compounds suggest that the disappearance may be due to a transition to the antiferromagnetic state, a careful attempt to observe a proton resonance signal in the absence of an external magnetic field was unsuccessful. Possible reasons for the absence of the signal are advanced, and it is concluded that at very low temperature DBC and DTC are not normal antiferromagnets. "We thank Academician P. L. Kapitsa and A. S.

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4012572

Borovik-Romanov for their helpful discussions."

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem AN SSSR (Institute of Physics Problems AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 27Nov63

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

NO REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 001

Card 3/3

L 16093-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPT(c)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(h) Pc-4/Pr-4/Pt-10
IJP(c)/ESD(t)/SSD/AFWL JD/JG/GG/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5000320

S/0056/64/047/005/1721/1726

AUTHORS: Karimov, Yu. S.; Shchegolev, I. F.

TITLE: Antiferromagnetism of dibenzene chromium iodide 7 6

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 5, 1964, 1721-1726

TOPIC TAGS: organic paramagnet, magnetic ordering, low temperature
research, antiferromagnetism, proton magnetic resonance, spin
lattice relaxation, relaxation time

ABSTRACT: As part of a general search for organic paramagnets in
which magnetic ordering can be observed at low temperatures, the
authors investigated in detail the behavior of dibenzene chromium
iodide using a modification of an instrument that permits investi-
gation of nuclear and electronic resonances in the temperature in-
terval from 0.08 to 1.5K, and described by the authors earlier

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L 16093-65
ACCESSION NR: AP5000320

(ZhETF v. 46, 399, 1964). The modification was made to improve the thermal contact between the cooling salt and the sample. The measurements were made at 80 Mc frequency, and the line width was defined as the distance between the maximum values of the derivative of the absorption line. An attempt was made to observe proton resonance in a zero magnetic field, by effecting a slow frequency sweep of the threshold generator and using frequency modulation. An absorption line was observed at $T = 0.19K$, with two peaks, and with a signal approximately two orders of magnitude weaker than the signal in the paramagnetic region. The most probable cause of such a behavior is the appreciable increase in the spin-lattice relaxation time as the sample goes over into a magnetically ordered state, as a result of which the proton resonance can be noticeably saturated. It is concluded therefore that dibenzene chromium iodide goes over into an antiferromagnetic state at $0.75^{\circ}K$. The magnetic structure of the ordered state is discussed and a crystallographic structure is proposed for this substance. It is pointed out that the

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ACCESSION NR: AP5000320

3
crystallographic structure of this substance is not known, but the data on the structure of ditoluyl chromium iodide can be used for an estimate of the possible ordered structure. "We are grateful to Academician P. L. Kapitsa and A. S. Borovik-Romanov for interest in the work and for useful discussions. We thank V. M. Chibrikov for supplying pure samples of dibenzene chromium iodide." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fizicheskikh problem Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Physics Problems, Academy of Sciences SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 17Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EM, SS

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 004

Cord 3/3

VETCHINKIN, A.N.; KARIMOV, Yu.S.; SHCHEGOLEV, I.F.

Field stabilizer for laboratory electromagnets. Prib. i tekhn. eksp.
10 no.1:182-184 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:7)

ACC NR: AP6030245 (A,N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/007/0062/0064

AUTHOR: Karimov, Yu. Yu.

ORG: Central Asia Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economy (Srodno-aziatskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut ekonomiki sel'skogo khozyaystva)

TITLE: Effectiveness of the use of mineral fertilizers for cotton plant in the Uzbek SSR

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 7, 1966, 62-64

TOPIC TAGS: cotton plant, fertilizer, agriculture crop

ABSTRACT: The advantages of the use of mineral fertilizers (nitrogen and P_2O_5) for cotton plant by various collective farms in various regions of the Uzbek SSR over the last 30 years are described. Experiments on soil productivity conducted for many years by SoyuzNIKhI in various cotton-growing areas showed that the systematic use of mineral fertilizers has doubled the yield of cotton plant as compared to unfertilized areas. Experimental data and farm production practice lead to the conclusion that at the present time, about one-half of the yield of raw cotton in the Uzbek SSR is due to the use of mineral fertilizers by the state and collective farms. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

SUB CODE: 02/ SUBM DATE: 03Jun65

Card 1/1

UDC: 631.8 + 633.51

MOSEV, Ya. I., kand. sel'skoyhoz. nauk, AN SSSR.

Let us renew the growing of alfalfa in Uzbekistan. Lemledaliy 27
no. 9-60-61 s '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

NAGIBIN, Ya.D., doktor sel'skokhoz. nauk; KARIMOV, Z., aspirant

Sorgo varieties for the Gissar Valley. Zemledelie 25 no.11:
55-56 N '63. (MIRA 17:2)

KARIMOV, Z.F.; CHERNIKIN, V.I.

Consecutive piping using spacers for petroleum and petroleum products having shear stress. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft' i gaz 5 no.8:91-94 '62. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akademika I.M.Gubkina.

KARIMOV, Z.F.; CHERNIKIN, V.I.

Using separators in batching. Neft. khoz. 39 no.4:56-60 Ap
'61. (MIRA 14:6)
(Petroleum--Transportation)
(Separators (Machines))

KARIMOV, Z.F.; CHERNIKIN, V.I.

Using dividers in consecutive pipelining of bright petroleum
products. Neft. khoz. 40 no.12:59-63 D '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Petroleum pipelines)

GURBANOV, R.S.; KARIMOV, Z.F.; KASIMOV, A.F.

Hydraulics of the consecutive pumping of petroleum products
through pipelines with dividers. Izv. vysh. ucheb. zav.;
neft' i gaz 6 no.3:91-96 '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Moskovskiy institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti
imeni akademika Gubkina, Azerbaydzhanskiy institut nefti i khimii
imeni M. Azizbekova, i Azerbaydzhanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut po dobyche nefti.

(Petroleum pipelines—Fluid dynamics)

KARIMOV, Z.F.; CHERNIKIN, V.I.

Technology of a successive transfer of petroleum products
in the same pipeline. Trudy MINKHIGP no.45:149-154 '63.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Petroleum products--Transportations)
(Petroleum pipelines)

KARIMOV, Z. I.

1671. Parapulmonary administration of oxygen in toxic diseases of the liver. M. N. Khanna and Z. I. Karimov. *Dokl. Akad. Nauk. Uzbek. S.S.R.*, 1954, No. 10, 74-75. *Referat Zh. Biol.*, 1956, Abstr. No. 52964. 25 to 40 ml. of O_2 was introduced i.p. into 16 rats, 12 hr. after subcut. injection of the alkaloid Heliotrine, which causes toxic hepatodystrophy and toxic hepatitis; the animals were then killed. The intensity of the disturbances of the morphological structure of the liver tissue and of the albumin-forming function of the liver were identical in animals treated with O_2 and those untreated. It is presumed that the success of parapulmonary introduction of O_2 in clinical conditions was caused by the reflex action as a bronch. irritant. (Russian). A. D. THORNTON-JONES

KARIMOV, Z.K.

Effect of the sanitary condition of the source on the intensiveness of
the epidemic process in dysentery. Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i
immun 28 no.2:68-72 F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz kafedry epidemiologii TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

(DYSENTERY, epidemiol.

eff. of sanitary cond. of source of infect. on
epidemic process)

KARIMOV, Z.K.

Age factor in the incidence of dysentery. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i
immun. 28 no.3:14-17 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:6)

1. Iz Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
Ministerstva zdoravookhraneniya SSSR.
(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, epidemiology,
age factor (Rus))

KARIMOV, Z.K.

Epidemiological role of adults in infecting infants with bacillary
dysentery, Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 28 no.3:17-20 Mr '57.
(MIRA 10:6)

1. Iz tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey
Ministerstva zdavookhraneniya SSSR.

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, epidemiology,
role of adults in inf. infect. (Rus))

KARIMOV, Z.K.; BELIKOVA, V.P.

Incidence of dysentery among children in nurseries and at home. Zhur.
mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 29 no.3:126 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz kafedry Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya Podol'skoy
sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii.
(DYSENTERY)

KARIMOV, Z.K.; NOGOVITSINA, P.S.; ZHELTUKHIN, Ye.N.

Seasonal nature of viral hepatitis (Botkin's disease).
Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 33 no.11:140-143 N '62.

(MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz 1-go Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta.
imeni Sechenova i Tul'skoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologi-
cheskoy stantsii.

KARIMOV, Z.K.; NOGOVITSINA, P.S.; ZHELTUKHIN, Ye.N.

Age related structure of viral hepatitis (Botkin's disease)
morbidity. Zhur. mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 40 n0.4:136-139
Ap '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Iz I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo instituta imeni
Sechenova i Tul'skoy gorodskoy sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy
stantsii.

KARIMOV, Z. K. Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Epidemiological characteristics of dysentery in the city of Podol'sk and measures to combat it." Mos, 1957. 18 pp 21 cm. (Min of Health USSR. Central Inst for Advanced Training of Physicians). 200 copies. (KL, 23-57, 117)

~~-128-~~

KARIMOV, ZH. KH.

PA 11T83

USSR/Equations, Differential
Mathematics, Applied

Apr 1947

"The Periodic Solution of Nonlinear Differential
Equations of the Parabolic Type," Zh. Kh. Karimov,
2 pp

"CR Acad Sci" Vol LVI, No 2

Mathematic discussion, sequel to author's article
in the No 5 (1940) issue

11T83

MESHCHERINA, Ye.M.; YEY, B.N.; KARIMOV, Z.M.

Some data on internal leishmaniasis in Mary Province. Zdrav. Turk.
5 no.1:15-17 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny (dir. -
dotsent Ye.S.Popova).
(MARY PROVINCE—KALA-AZAR)

YEY, B.N.; ALAKHVERDYANTS, S.A.; KARIMOV, Z.M.

Improving the biological method of applying predatory helmintho-
phagous fungi in ancylostomiasis. Izv. AN Turk. SSR. Ser. biol.
nauk no.1:70-72 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Ashkhabadskiy institut epidemiologii i gigiyeny.
(HOOKWORM DISEASE) (FUNGI, PREDATORY)

MESHCHERINA, Ye.M. (Belova); YEY, B.N.; KARIMOV, Z.M.

New foci of visceral leishmaniasis in Mary Province of the
Turkmen S.S.R. Med.paraz.i paraz.bol. no.5:597-599 '61.

(MIRA 14:10)

1. Iz Ashkhabadskogo instituta epidemiologii i gigiyeny Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya Turkmenskoy SSR (dir. instituta Ye.S. Popova).

(MARY PROVINCE--KALA-AZAR)

KARIMOV, Z.N.

Immunization of the experimental animals by intravenous injection
of the poison of the Vipera lebetina after an injection of heparin.
Uzb. biol. zhur. 6 no.3:51-57 '62. (MIRA 15:6,

1. Institut krayevoy eksperimental'noy meditsiny AN UzSSR.
(HEPARIN) (VENOM)

KARIMOV, Z.N.; KHUDAYBERLYYEV, A.M.

Chemotherapy in experimental cancer. Trudy Inst. khim. khim. med. no.5:175-179 '63. (MIRA 1966)

KARIMOV, Z.N.; SAVCHENKO, S.S.; YEDLICHKA, A.E.

Picture of peripheral blood and its coagulation time in rabbits
with a transplanted osteogenic sarcoma. Trudy Inst. kraev.
eksper. med. no.5:184-187 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

KARIMOV, Z.N.; SUBKHANKULOVA, F.B.

Content of protein fractions in the blood serum in rabbits with
a transplanted osteogenic sarcoma. Trudy Inst. kraev. eksper. med.
no.5:188-191 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

KHANIN, M.N., prof.; BURSHTEYN, Ch.I., dotsent; KARIMOV, Z.N., dotsent;
KINEL', V.I., assistant; MANKUS, T.G., assistant; SHAFRINA, K.A.,
assistant; RASULEV, Sh.I., assistant; PANKOVA, L.P., assistant

Development of radiation sickness in animals following X-irradiation.
Med.zhur. Uzb. no.11:11-16 N '60. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz kafedry patologicheskoy fiziologii (zav. .. prof. M.N.Khanin)
i kafedry rentgenologii i meditsinskoy radiologii (zav. - prof.
S.A.Molchanov) Tashkentского gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(RADIATION SICKNESS)

KARIMOV, Z. V.

KARIMOV, Z. V.

The planning, calculation, and remuneration of the work of rural students. Politekh.obuch. no.8:31-37 Ag '57. (MLRA 10:9)

1. Zaveduyushchiy Chekmagushhevskim rayonom Bashkirskoy ASSR.
(Agriculture--Study and teaching) (Student employment)

L 37755-66

ACC NR: AP6028238

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0392/66/000/002/0079/0080

AUTHOR: Bongard, E. M.; Geller, L. I.; Karimova, A. Kh.; Podrez, Z. G.

ORG: Ufa Scientific Research Institute of Hygiene and Occupational Diseases
(Ufimskiy NII gigiyeny i professional'nykh zabolevaniy)

TITLE: Vibration sickness² of polishers

SOURCE: Kazanskiy meditsinskiy zhurnal, no. 2, 1966, 79-80

TOPIC TAGS: biologic vibration effect, physiological parameter, industrial medicine, drug treatment, metal polishing, nervous system

ABSTRACT: Workers occupied in polishing metal parts by pressing the parts manually onto a rotating abrasive disc were affected by vibration sickness. The disc rotated at a velocity of 5,700 rpm, the vibration frequency was 96 cycles, and the amplitude of vibrations 0.33 mm; the polishers were thus exposed to the action of high-frequency vibrations with unfavorable characteristics. The clinical symptoms exhibited by the workers corresponded to those described in the literature. In addition to general symptoms (tiredness, irritability, headaches), the workers exhibited local symptoms affecting principally the hands and arms, which included anesthesia, spastic vascular disturbances, lowering of the temperature of the skin, etc. Depending on the severity of the vasovegetative and angiospastic disturbances, the patients developed a mild or pronounced pain syndrome. Clinical treatment of the patients comprised

Card 1/2

UDC: 616-057-613.644

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L 32755-66

ACC NR: AP6028238

administration of nicotinic acid, pachycarpine, and vitamine B₁ as well as application of novocain, galvanodiathermy, therapy with paraffin, and treatment with ultra-high frequency current. In the majority of cases the workers could not resume employment as polishers even after treatment without recurrence and aggravation of vibration sickness. [JPRS: 36,932]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 002

LS

Card 2/2

KARIMOVA, A. K.

USSR/Pharmacology. Toxicology. Toxicology.

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur-Biol., No 8, 1958, 37726

Author : Drogichina E. A. Karimova A. K.

Inst : Not given

Title : Clinical Granozan Intoxication (K klinike intoksikatsii granozanom)

Orig Pub : Gigiyena i sanitariya, 1956, No 4, 31-34

Abstract : A case of granozan (ethyl mercuric chloride) intoxication of a family as a result of mistakenly consuming bread from treated seed, 2 other cases of intoxication by the same poison in unknown circumstances are described. The light cases were characterized by gingivitis, tremor, mercuric erethism; the more serious cases were marked by myelopolyneuritis, and even encephalomyopolyneuritis with manifestation of tetraparesis.

Card 1/2

Clinical Section, Inst Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases AMH USSR?

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,
pp 150-151 (USSR) 15-57-4-5138

AUTHOR: Karimova, A. K.

TITLE: Variation of Petroleum Composition from Vtoroy Baku
With Sulfide Content (Zavisimost' sostava nefley
Vtorogo Baku ot sodержaniya v nikh sery)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. nef. n.-i. geologorazved. in-ta, 1955,
Nr 95, pp 384-396

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry
Card 1/1

~~KARIMOVA, A. Kh. (Moskva)~~

Oxygen therapy in occupational myositis. Vrach.delo no.11:1211-1213
N°58 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zavolevaniy AMN SSSR.
(OXYGEN--THERAPEUTIC USE)
(MUSCLES--DISEASES)

KARIMOVA, D. K.

Stellar Astronomy, Star Catalogs (3072)

Sobshch. Gos. Astron. Inst. Im. Shternberga, No. 95, 1953, pp 32-34

Proper Motions of 67 Stars

Proper motions of 67 stars were determined from meridian and photographic catalogs.

SO: Referativnyi Zhurnal-- Astronomiya i Geodesiya, No. 4, 1954 (M-30907)

KARIMOVA, D. K.

Dissertation: "Use of Trace Elements of Bindings for the Determination of Natural Movements of Stars With Reference to Non-galactic Nebulae."
Cand Phys-Math Sci, Moscow Order of Lenin State U imeni M. V. Lomonosov,
12 May 54. Vechernyaya Moskva, Moscow, 3 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

KARIMOVA, D.K.

Exactitude of positions of extragalactic nebulae recorded on
plates of the large GAISH astrograph. Trudy GAISH 27:211-213
'56. (MIRA 12:1)
(Nebulae)

VORONTSOV-VEL'YAMINOV, B.A.; DOKUCHAYEVA, O.D.; YEFREMOV, Yu.I.;
KOZARENKO, B.I.; KARIMOVA, D.K.; KOSTYAKOVA, Ye.B.; LOZINSKIY, A.M.;
MANOVA, G.A.; TSITSIN, F.A.; SHAROV, A.S.

Observations of Arend-Roland's comet (1956 h). Astron. tsir.
no.180:2-4 My '57. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut im. P.K.Shermberga,
Moskva.

(Comets--1956)

PAHENAGO, P.P.; KARIMOVA, D.K. .

Proper motion of the star BD + 64⁰³. Astron. tsir. no.189:13-14
F '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1.Gosudrastvennyy astronomicheskly institut im. P.K. Shternberga.
(Stars--Proper motion,

13

3(1)

AUTHORS: Artyukhina, N.M., and Karimova, D.K. SOV/33-36-1-15/31

TITLE: Meridian Proper Motions of 161 Stars in the Region of the Belt of Orion

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1959, Vol 36, Nr 1, pp 121-128 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the extensive table 1 the authors list the meridian proper motions of 161 stars in the region of the belt of Orion being of the spectral types O to A0; the probable errors are $\leq +0''.010$. For 140 stars which can be counted as probable members of the Orion association the dispersion of proper motions and tangential velocities in each coordinate is determined under the assumption that the distance to the association is 400 ps. The dispersion of tangential velocities in both coordinates is 8-9 km/sec; this result is in good agreement with other results. The authors use publications of P.I. Bakulin [Ref 4] and P.P. Parenago [Ref 5]. There are 2 tables, 1 figure, and 5 references, 4 of which are Soviet, and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyi astronomicheskii institut imeni P.K. Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K. Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: April 11, 1958

Card 1/1

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3,1550 (1057,1129)
13,1520 (1062,1168)

S/034/60/000/209/002/009
E032/E114

AUTHORS: Kostyakova, Ye.B., and Karimova, D.K.

TITLE: Spectrophotometry of Mars During the 1958 Opposition

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii tsirkulyar, 1960, No. 209, pp. 8-10

TEXT: On November 19-20, 1958 seven spectrograms of Mars were obtained using the slit quartz spectrograph АСП-6 (ASP-6) (dispersion 240 Å/min at Hγ) set up at the Newtonian focus of the 70 cm parabolic reflector. Agfa-Astro unsens. and Agfa-Astro Panchrom. plates were used (exposure 1-9 min). The spectra were expanded (from 0.2 to 0.6 mm) with the aid of a motor which displaced the plate holder at a constant speed. The spectrograph's slit width was 0.2 mm, i.e. 1/10th of the diameter of the image of Mars at the slit. The longitude of the central meridian of the planet during the observations was 95°. α Aur was chosen as the comparison object. The spectrograms were calibrated with the aid of the spectrosensitometer АСП-73²² (ISP-73). All the photographs were developed at the same time and characteristic curves were plotted for different wavelengths, although in the final analysis an average curve was taken for each type of plate since the departures of the separate curves from the average curve

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Spectrophotometry of Mars During the 1958 Opposition

lay within the experimental error. For each spectrum of Mars and the corresponding spectrum of α Aur the relative spectrophotometric gradient ΔG was calculated. The final results are summarised in the following table.

Number	Type of Plate	ΔG	ΔG
1	Agfa - Astro unsens.	+0.92)	
2	"	+0.99)	
3	"	+0.99)	+0.97 \pm 0.02
4	"	+0.99)	
5	Agfa - Astro Panchrom.	+1.26)	
6	"	+1.20)	+1.20 \pm 0.04
7	"	+1.14)	
Average			+1.07 \pm 0.05

Using the temperature and spectrophotometric gradient scales accepted at the present time, it was found that the absolute spectrophotometric gradient of α Aur was $G_* = 2.64-2.78$. The finally adopted value was $G_* = 2.70$. On this basis the average absolute Card 2/3

KARIMOVA, D.K.

Dispersion of velocities in the direction toward the center
of the Galaxy. Soob.GAISH no.118:59-64 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(Stars—Motion in line of sight)

ARTYUKHINA, N.M.; KARIMOVA, D.K.

Investigating the KIM-3 measuring instrument. Soob.GAISH
no.104:21-38 '61. (MIRA 15:3)
(Optical instruments)

KARIMOVA, D.K.; KHOLOPOV, P.N.

A.N.Deich's object. Astron. tsir. no. 259:2 S '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy institut imeni Shternberga.

ACCESSION NR: AT4038540

S/2623/62/000/118/0059/0064

AUTHOR: Karimova, D. K.

TITLE: Dispersion of velocities in the direction of the center of the Galaxy

SOURCE: Moscow. Univ. Gos. astron. Inst. Soobshch., no. 118, 1962, 59-64

TOPIC TAGS: astronomy, astrophysics, Galaxy, galactic center, stellar velocity

ABSTRACT: The dispersion of velocities σ_R can be determined in the direction of the center of the Galaxy without using the proper motions of stars by knowing the radial velocities alone. This is not strictly true, however, if a small region is selected near the center of the Galaxy, although it is shown that the tangential component of space velocity, not taken into account, is small and an adequate approximation of σ_R can be made. In this study the investigated regions were bounded by small circles 30° distant from the center and anticenter of the Galaxy. The stars selected had known radial velocities, spectral type and luminosity class, making it possible to combine stars into groups without mixing those belonging to different sequences on the Hertzsprung-Russell diagram. The values of the dispersions in km/sec for the various luminosity classes, corrected for the influence of errors in determination of radial velocities, are given in Table 1 of the original. Table 2 gives the dispersions for various spectral types of stars in luminosity class 1/2.

ACCESSION NR: AT4038540

inosity classes III and V. Both tables give the probable error in determination of the dispersion. It is noted that the derived values are somewhat understated due to failure to take into account the influence of the projection of the tangential component on the direction center - anticenter of the Galaxy. "This study was made at the behest of P. P. Parenago". Orig. art. has: 1 formula, 3 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy Institut Moskovskogo universiteta (State Astronomical Institute of Moscow University)

SUBMITTED: 00May61

DATE ACQ: 18Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AA

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

Cord 2/2

AZIMOV, S.A.; KARIMOVA, R.; LOZHKIN, O.V.

Angular correlations of fragments and light particles in
nuclear fission. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 7 no.
6:35-39 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

AZIMOV, S.A.; GORICHEV, P.A.; KARIMOVA, R.

Multiplicity of fragment formation at an incident proton
energy of 660 Mev. Izv. AN Uz. SSR. Ser.fiz.-mat.nauk 7
no. 6:40-45 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Institut yadernoy fiziki AN UzSSR.

L 38146-66 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACC NR: AT6012777

SOURCE CODE: UR/2561/65/000/021/0036/0041

AUTHOR: Dolgin, I. M.; Karimova, G. U.

ORG: none

TITLE: Distribution of specific and relative humidity in the central sector of the Arctic ✓

SOURCE: Leningrad. Arkticheskiy i antarkticheskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut. Problemy Arktiki i Antarktiki, no. 21, 1965, 36-41

TOPIC TAGS: atmospheric humidity, radiosonde, troposphere, anticyclone

ABSTRACT: Atmospheric observations made over the Chelyuskin Cape, Tiksi Bay, and Dixon Island were investigated using radiosonde methods. The study shows that the specific humidity increases to some extent in the lower atmospheric layer in thickness and slowly decreases in the higher layers with increase in altitude. In January, the specific humidity at the Chelyuskin Cape is 0.4 g/kg and 0.6 g/kg for low and 3 km altitudes, respectively. In layers at altitudes of 1-5 km, the vertical gradient is approximately -0.12 g/kg/100 m, whereas in the upper troposphere it is -0.03 g/kg/100 m. Near the earth, the relative humidity during the whole year usually exceeds 80%; however, during the strong anticyclones it may be as low as 2-4% in the lower 500m layer. During the warm seasons, the vertical gradients are positive for magnitudes 0.5-1.4%/

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UDC: 551.571.7

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